

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

Sugar Planters and Their Labor Needs.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—During the last week the representatives of Hawaiian sugar plantations have been much here, visiting the different departments and the White House, but on Saturday, Nov. 18, they started back to New York, accompanied by their agent, Mr. William Haywood, who has again established his home in this city at 1712 I street. Several of the visitors put up at the Shoreham, including Mr. W. O. Smith, F. M. Swamy and J. E. Atherton, all of Honolulu. Mr. R. Y. Risher has also been here. All these called on President Roosevelt at the White House on Nov. 22. Two days later Mr. B. F. Dillingham also saw the President.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who has interests in Hawaii, intervened in behalf of the first batch of claims, not only at the White House, but at the Department of the Interior and at the Treasury Department, where the Honoluluans called to discuss industrial conditions in the islands. Everywhere they were given the kindest reception and President Roosevelt and Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock listened attentively to what they had to say. Of course it is well understood already in Hawaii that the owners of plantations in the islands will join with the Louisiana sugar planters and the growers of sugar beets to prevent the admission of Cuban sugar to this country free of duty. Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, looked upon as the head of the beet sugar industry, has already engaged a house in Washington for the winter and he will co-operate heartily with the Hawaiian planters to prevent the removal of the duty on Cuban sugar, which duty the so-called sugar trust would much like to see removed.

NO CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Although great vigilance is necessary, because of the wide influence of the sugar trust, it is altogether probable that the duty on Cuban sugar will be kept just where it is. The influence and statements in against ratifying any reciprocity treaties. It is believed beyond all doubt that there will be no revision of the tariff at the coming session and accordingly the only manner in which the Cuban duties could be removed would be by special act, which is also improbable, or by some reciprocity treaty.

"Reciprocal relations with Cuba, admitting sugar at low tariff rates," said Mr. Dillingham after his interview with the President, "would be exceedingly destructive of business in Hawaii. Above everything else, however, we need cheap labor. The lack of efficient labor in the islands is a very serious problem and something ought to be done by Congress so that we get the necessary help. It is impossible to apply the same laws to this country as to Hawaii," Mr. Dillingham declared. "The needs of the islands are different. We buy \$20,000,000 of goods from the United States annually and would buy that much more if conditions were more favorable to us."

PLANTERS SEE HITCHCOCK.

In their interview with Secretary Hitchcock the sugar planters stated in detail on the forenoon of Nov. 14 the difficulties under which they are laboring as to help on the plantations. He heard them for nearly an hour in his private office and the situation was gone over in detail. They assured him that there was plenty of skilled labor in the islands but that the Porto Ricans had been altogether a failure and a disappointment and that the crying demand was for more Chinese. As to this, neither Secretary Hitchcock nor Secretary Gage could give the planters any assurance. It remains to be seen whether any representations will be made to Congress through the President as to the situation.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

That the Chinese exclusion law will be re-enacted seems assured, as far as one is warranted in speaking from a canvass of the sentiment among the few Senators and members of the House who are now in the city, but whether a provision will be possible allowing them to come to Hawaii and work on the sugar plantations is quite another question. Opponents of such legislation are quite sure to raise the question of constitutionality. In the course of a week or two some more definite idea of the situation can probably be gathered. Very likely the representatives of the sugar trust would fight such a provision in the hope of gaining advantage in their struggle for free Cuban sugar.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATION.

In any event it looks certain that there will be much of interest before Congress this winter, as affecting the Territory of Hawaii. Chairman Knox, of Massachusetts, of the committee on territories in the House, is not yet in town and his views regarding questions of territorial legislation are not known here. A new chairman must be

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



THE LATEST CURIO IN POLICE CIRCULES. A CHINESE BURGLAR.



THE JURY HIKES OVER PEARL HARBOR LANDS.



ANGUS TAKES A TRIAL TRIP IN HIS NEW SAMOAN CANOE.



CARTER TOLD SONNY TO GO WA-A-A-A-A-AAY BACK AND SIT DOWN.



SONNY NEEDED ASSISTANCE.



TICKETS ARE IN THE MYRTLE DEMAND FOR THE NEILL CO.

IMPROVED METHODS NEEDED IN HAWAII'S RICE CULTURE

If the rice growers of Hawaii wish to maintain the present high standard of their rice, they must introduce improved methods of fertilization," said T. F. Sedgwick, of the United States Agricultural Experiment Station yesterday.

"An exceptionally fine quality of rice is grown here now, the original seed brought here by the Chinese, was the best obtainable, and the success with which rice cultivation has been attended in the islands is an indication of the adaptability of the soil for its culture. But in order to keep to this high standard the planters must fertilize the soil, must give it a chance to rest. They will find in time that they will have the same difficulty to contend with, as in the wheat countries, where wheat has grown for thirty years or more, without any attempt to aid the natural resources of the soil. In the end disease came, and the quality of the wheat deteriorated.

"The taro troubles are due to the same cause; the lack of proper cultivation and care in the beginning. Taro growers kept on planting year after year, without giving the slightest attention to the soil, or any attempt at fertilization, and now they are suffering for it.

"Rice, which at present, is as fine a quality as can be found anywhere, is in the same danger. Crop after crop of rice is planted, and there is little, if any, fertilization by the planters. There should be extensive and systematic fertilization. The soil should be analyzed, and that fertilizer used which will supply the deficient element. If the high standard of cultivation is to be maintained, this must be done."

Mr. Sedgwick believes this matter to be of the utmost importance to the planters, and that the subject of fertilization is one that requires immediate attention on their part. At present rice cultivation is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese, and they get good results both as to quality and quantity. To have this continue year after year the assistant director of the experiment station thinks that the planters should pay more attention to fertilization.

That this is a subject of vital importance is evidenced by the report made a year ago by William C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, who was sent here to investigate the agricultural resources and capabilities of Hawaii.

Referring to rice culture, he said: "The primitive method already described as practiced by the Chinese in the growing of rice and its preparations for market, call loudly for reform. The annual production of this crop is about 10,000,000 pounds, a part of which is consumed on the islands. The size of this crop, together with the fact that it constitutes the chief food supply of a large portion of the laborers on the islands, would justify serious attempts in introducing improved methods."

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A Chief Out of Trouble.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 22.—The civil action against Chief Eggleston of the White Rock Ute Indian tribe, for the recovery of damages for alleged killing of game out of season, has been quashed by Judge Shumate. Attorneys for the Ute chief attacked the legality of the service of summons on the chief, which was made while he was in custody on a criminal charge, and were upheld by the court. As Chief Eggleston is now on the Ute reservation in Utah, he is out of reach of the Colorado courts.

Depopulation of France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Though the French Senate has agreed to the appointment of a commission to consider the question of the depopulation of France and to suggest means to arrest it, Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times and the New York Herald, objects to a plan to offer a premium for the encouragement of French malthusianism in the shape of reduced taxation, military exemption and civil service appointments at the expense of the government.

The French Wine Crisis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, says the Paris correspondent of the London Times and New York Times, in discussing the wine crisis in the Chamber of Deputies, attributed it to the distillation of alcohol from beet root and the medical campaign against intemperance. He promised the wine-growers further reductions in railway rates, and advised them to study quality rather than quantity.

Foreign Bank in Russia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: A thoroughly well-informed Russian financier, just arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg, denies all knowledge of any Russian-American bank being started there, as published by the Echo de Paris. The only new bank in St. Petersburg is the Banque du Nord, which has some French capital, but no American capital.

Latest From Miss Stone.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the World from Sofia says: Another letter from Miss Stone, the American missionary held by the brigands, has been received. Mr. Dickinson, the United States diplomatic representative, absolutely declines to disclose its contents, except to say that Miss Stone and her companion in imprisonment, Mme. Talka, are well.

All Quiet at Panama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Captain Perry, commanding the battleship Iowa: "PANAMA, Nov. 22.—Situation quiet and satisfactory to us. All trains running. (Signed) PERRY."

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Sugar—Raw steady. Fair refining, 3-16 to 3-16. Centrifugal, 95 test, 3-16 to 3-16. Molasses sugar, 20. Refined steady. Crushed, 5-16; powdered, 5-16; granulated, 4-16.

Mr. Marion Fay, Prospector of Kauai, is spending his Thanksgiving in town.

TRAGEDY ON WATERFRONT

Harry Lubeck was Maltreated and Drowned.

Early on Saturday morning a dead body was noticed floating in the water near the Pilot House. Captain Dalton and Inspector Turner, of the Customs House, assisted in placing a rope around the corpse, and this having been done, the body was pulled ashore. The gruesome find was taken to the platform of the Myrtle boat house, and a message was telephoned to the police station. Coroner Chillingworth was soon on the scene. The body was removed to the morgue, and viewed by the coroner's jury which had been empaneled. It was decided to hold the inquest at 7 o'clock this evening.

The dead man was soon identified as Harry Lubeck, a well known resident of Honolulu who for a good many years past, has acted as a watchman for various people and concerns. He was a Norwegian by birth, and was about forty years old. His residence was on Hotel street, near Likelike. He leaves a wife and six children, four of whom are now in this city. The dead man was temperate and industrious, and well liked by those who knew him. Deceased was last seen by his wife on Friday morning, when he left his house as he said to go to the post-office. He never returned.

There were signs on the body of a terrible struggle having taken place. The man's shirt was torn to shreds, and the state of his coat and trousers pointed to the conclusion that the wearer had made a hard fight for life. There was a contused wound in the head which yielded to the pressure of a finger like jelly.

On Saturday afternoon Drs. McDonald, Snodgrass and Pratt held an autopsy, the result of which pointed to foul play. The result of the autopsy showed that death was due to drowning, and the examination also revealed the fact that the dead man had been struck a terrible blow in the abdomen with some hard substance.

The police incline to the theory of foul play, and were busy working on the case all day yesterday. The fact that the man's coat was carefully buttoned up over the torn shirt is taken as an indication that an attempt was made to conceal the crime. Lubeck was known to have possessed a silver watch and chain. When the body was found the chain was there, but the watch was missing.

All day yesterday Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was visited by people, mostly working along the waterfront, who told him of sensational stories which were going the rounds as to how Lubeck had come to his death. The drift of these rumors was that deceased had incurred the bitter enmity of some shipping masters while working as watchman on board vessels in the harbor, and that one of these gentry had not long ago declared his intention of doing Lubeck up.

An Advertiser reporter interviewed Mrs. Lubeck at her house last night, and to him she made known the following startling statement: "Last Monday night, about 9 o'clock, Oscar Lewis and Rooney, the blackman, came to the house in a two-horse rig, and Lewis told my husband, that he had got a job for him at Brewer's wharf. He told him to get into the rig and go right down."

"I thought it rather funny that Lewis should come for my husband at such a late hour, and did not like him to go, but he said a little fresh air, so I got into the back with him. When we got as far as Likelike street Lewis jumped out and ran down the street."

"Rooney then drove to the back of the Criterion saloon on Union street and went in, coming out after a little while with two glasses of beer. While we were in the hack some one came and shook my husband by the arm, saying, 'You must hurry up, if you want that job.' I could not see the man's face."

"Presently Duke McNichol came out, and he seemed greatly excited. He told my husband that a telephone message had just come to the saloon that my husband was to make haste, as he was needed down at Brewer's wharf."

"We then drove to the wharf, and when we got there Rooney said to my husband, 'Here's your chance to jump out.' My husband then left me in the rig, telling the hackman to drive me home. Instead of driving me home, he drove me to Kewalo and would not stop when I asked him to. He drove me as far as his own house, put his horse up, and left me to get home as best I could."

"I walked home, and when I got there I found my husband crying. I asked him what was the matter, and he said that Lewis had played a dirty trick on him, and there was no work there. He said that Lewis had told him to get up early the next day and ask Lewis what he meant by it."

"On Wednesday my husband came home and told me that he had had trouble with Lewis. He said that Lewis had said to him, 'You must hurry up, if you want that job.' I could not see the man's face."

"After that my husband seemed to be very much worried about something, and once he said to me, 'Minnie, if anything happens to me you'll know who done it.' He also said to his son Willie, 'If anything happens to me, tell mother that it was Lewis that did it, be sure and don't tell your mother what I told you, or you'll make her scared.'"

"Thanksgiving day he was home all day. Captain Flint came to see him about watchwork on board a ship. On Friday he got up at 4 o'clock in the morning and told me he was going to look for work. He said it wouldn't be

(Continued on Page 5.)

NEW CANAL BARGAIN

An Anglo-American Treaty is Signed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The new canal treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been signed. At noon Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador, affixed their signatures to the elaborately engrossed document. Notwithstanding the importance of the event, it was marked by severe simplicity. Lord Pauncefoot, accompanied by the second Secretary of the British Embassy, Percy Wyndham, appeared at the State Department at midday. They were expected, and at once were shown into Secretary Hay's office. Two parchment copies of the treaty were ready.

The signatures of the duly accredited representatives of the two great powers were at once placed upon the scrolls. Secretary Hay signed first the copy which is to go to London, and Ambassador Pauncefoot was the first to sign the copy which is to go into the archives of the State Department. As soon as the signatures and seals had been affixed Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot shook hands and exchanged congratulations. Lord Pauncefoot carefully placed his copy of the precious document in a big envelope, and holding this in his hand took his carriage for the Embassy. The terms of the treaty will not be officially made public until sent to the Senate, but the yellow journal representatives have failed ludicrously in guessing at them.

All the concessions were made by Great Britain, and they were made primarily because the English statesmen are ever willing to go as far as propriety will permit in winning the friendly regard of the people of the great Western Republic. This spirit was supported for the most part by the generous and broad-minded press in England, which, with a few exceptions, commended the new policy of their Government on the sensible ground that if the Americans were going to put their hundred of millions into the Isthmian canal it was for the Americans, and not anyone else to control it in peace or war, without subjection to reservations or ancient treaty rights of any outside parties.

An authentic summary of the treaty's terms may be classified under six heads as follows:

1. It abrogates or supersedes the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and thus puts an end to the co-partnership between the United States and Great Britain in the proposed Isthmian canal provided for by that instrument.
2. Declares that the United States is free to proceed to the construction of such canal.
3. That this canal is to be neutral in time of peace, open to the ships of all nations, and that its neutrality is guaranteed by the United States alone.
4. That in time of war the United States may take such steps for the protection of the canal and its own interests as it may deem proper.
5. That the United States may make such rules and regulations concerning the use of the canal as it sees fit, save that the United States agrees not to levy discriminatory tolls upon the shipping of Great Britain.
6. In case of a change of sovereignty in the Isthmus the stipulation which the United States has entered into as to the neutralization in time of peace and nondiscriminatory tolls shall not be altered.

In the first Hay-Pauncefoot treaty the adherence of other maritime powers was to be invited. That has been dropped from the new treaty. In the first treaty it was stipulated that the canal should not be fortified. That has been dropped from the new treaty, and consequently the United States is free to do as it likes with the canal—to fortify it or to close it to its enemies.

In other words, the new treaty removes the old partnership or joint guarantee arrangement and stipulates for the United States freedom to go ahead with the construction of the canal, which shall be as fully under American control as if it were located upon the soil of the United States, with the single exception that the principle of "neutralization" in time of peace is preserved, and neutralization in time of peace and placing the canal at the service of the ships of all nations that care to use it and pay the tolls, is exactly in accordance with the American policy as laid down by the Senate in response to public opinion. The stipulation that the United States could not if it wished, fortify its own canal and the implied stipulation that it must permit the ships of its enemies to pass through the channel were features which the public and Senate objected to and which have been omitted from the new treaty.

Nothing more remains to be done as far as this treaty is concerned before the Senate meets or indeed until the treaty shall have been ratified or referred. If it shall be ratified the State Department will proceed immediately to negotiate the treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for which it already has arranged in protocol pending before the Senate which will permit the canal to be constructed and prescribe the terms upon which the consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is given. It was in anticipation of this action it is presumed, that the Nicaraguan Government only recently denounced the treaty of trade and commerce with the United States. This treaty contained sections conveying rights as to canal construction, which are to be replaced by more modern provisions.

BRITISH COMMENT

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Except as affording a chance for the opposition

Journals to attack the Government and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, the signing of the new Isthmian canal convention does not excite strong interest in Great Britain. It is generally admitted that the British have nothing to gain by a retention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, while they have much to gain by the construction of the canal.

The Morning Post congratulates both countries on the completion of the treaty, and says it is glad that the convention of 1900 has been revised in accordance with American wishes. The Daily Mail fears that the signing may not terminate forever a troublesome dispute, and thinks Canada ought to receive some equivalent for the concessions which probably have been made.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Lord Lansdowne has surrendered everything without compensation. The Government has climbed down from the position it had deliberately chosen, and, although the disappearance of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will not cause much regret, many people will sigh for the 'business cabinet,' which Lord Rosebery recently suggested."

In conclusion the Daily Chronicle characterizes the new treaty as a "full acceptance by Great Britain of the Monroe doctrine," and says: "It would be strange indeed if the Senate should object to such a one-sided bargain."

The Times says: "It is premature to assume that all difficulties have been overcome, and that the Senate will ratify the treaty, but England has no reason to regard the construction of the canal with alarm or suspicion. We hope the treaty will be dealt with by our American kinsmen in the same spirit of international good will with which it certainly will be received in London."

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon publishes an article contending that, even from a British view point, it is desirable that the United States should build exclusively and guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmian canal, and that if Lord Lansdowne obtained full commercial privileges in the canal for Great Britain it will not be wholly one-sided. The article concludes with advising the public to expect to be prepared to accept a settlement which will "substantially give us all we want, but which outwardly will not appear to be a triumph of diplomacy. By the blundering of American statesmen we were put in an embarrassing position last year, and we will show some magnanimity if, for the sake of good will, we approach the new settlement without a recollection of that event. Let us remember that we have had some success in recent dealings with America. The Behring sea award and Venezuela treaty were both substantially in our favor, and if we get open water in the canal we shall be the gainers by the loss of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a similar view of the matter, and says, "We are surrendering a right we would never seriously think of exercising, but which might be infringed at any moment to the serious detriment of British dignity. On the other hand, it is understood that compensation will be found in the absence of a heavy toll or tariff restriction. The canal is expected to be thrown open to the world, and the opening of that door will be the price the British Government paid for the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The St. James Gazette says: "We have confidence that the American people will recognize, in the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, a further sign of the value we set on their good will and the earnestness of our desire to help forward their aspirations after greatness. Hearty relations between mother and daughter are more to us than academic treaty rights."

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT NEARLY READY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission will, it is expected, be placed in the hands of the President at the end of the present week. The document is completed practically, but the necessity of including some important data concerning engineering problems makes it impossible to submit the report immediately. The Commissioners have reached an agreement upon all the salient facts to be presented in the report.

HAWAIIANS GIVE THANKS.

Admiral Evans Sees Them at Their Out Door Feast.

A Thanksgiving luau was provided on Thursday by Mrs. Weaver for the aged Hawaiians of the Lunailo Home. It was the first time since the institution was founded that the American Thanksgiving was observed. The luau was served on the grass lawn in the rear of the premises. The pigs which furnished the chief part of the entertainment, as well as the vegetables, were raised on the place. With the aid of the nurses all of the aged people were comfortably seated. Among them was a totally blind native who, since he entered the Home had married one of the women inmates of much greater age than himself. He has never seen his wife, and she has never seen his. The luau, several of the older natives sang some of the ancient mele and gave some interesting examples of the olioli.

Among those who looked on the scene were Admiral Evans, Mr. Stoney of the Navy, Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Wood, who are on their way to the Philippines. The Admiral, as well as the ladies, used their cameras and took some excellent views of the whole and individual groups.

When the aged people were told that the Admiral had taken an important part in the late scrap with Spain they looked upon him as they once looked upon their ancient idols as a being of mystery and power. The Admiral, unlike Captain Cook who traded on the dedication of himself by the natives did not try to take away their roast pig but took a shot at them with his kodak. If Captain Cook had done the same thing it would have been money in his pocket as Artemus Ward said.

WELLINGTON (N. Z.) Nov. 17.—An earthquake in Cantonbury district has devastated the township of Chertol. Many people have been injured.

BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN HERE; MAY COME TO NAVAL DOCK



THE FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

UPON reports which will be received today as to the channel and other conditions in the harbor, will depend whether or not the great battleship Wisconsin comes up to the Naval dock to take in the 1,000 tons of coal which will be needed to carry the ship on to her next port of call. The ship and crew arrived from the south yesterday morning in excellent shape, and Admiral Casey and Captain Reiter both are desirous of coming up to the dock. The stay of the big ship here will be ten days, and should it be deemed practicable to come inside, for three or four days the ship will be open to the public.

The Tilley incident is closed. On the quarter deck of the battleship, while the vessel was still in Pago Pago harbor, the finding of the court was published. As forecast in the Advertiser one week ago, Captain Tilley was acquitted, but what was not known at that time was that every specification of the charges was absolutely disproven. Captain Tilley was perhaps somewhat unfortunate in that the sudden death of Consul Osborn at Apia, removed one of the most important witnesses that could have appeared before the court. Coupled with this was the fact that Lieutenant Dorn, who was second in command, was invalided home just a few days before the arrival at Tutuila of the Wisconsin. This left in effect only one witness, Assistant Surgeon G. M. Blackwell, who was a passenger with the court from San Francisco in the Solace. There were others heard, some juniors, but the distinguishing feature was that none of the civilians summoned to appear before the court would pay any attention to the request. This has produced such feeling that Admiral Casey is decidedly of the opinion that Congress should empower courts-martial to call upon civilians to testify at any time, and to compel attendance.

One of the civilian witnesses sum-

moned was the son of Consul Osborn, at Apia. The charges against Captain Tilley grew out of the last visit of the Abarenda to Apia, where, among other functions, he attended a dinner at the home of the consul, where was present the governor of the colony. Young Osborn refused absolutely to appear, and when the Governor was seen he explained that German regulations prevented his giving testimony before a court of another nation, but he said further that if he could appear, he would have no words other than of praise for Captain Tilley. The civilians at Tutuila likewise refused to appear before the court at all.

It develops that the charges of unbecoming conduct on the part of Captain Tilley, reflecting seriously upon his standing as a naval officer, were made by a Christian woman of Tutuila. She wrote a letter to a Christian woman of Boston giving an alleged account of alleged misconduct. A copy of this letter was transmitted to Secretary of the Navy Long, who is said to be of the same faith. Upon this the investigation and court-martial was ordered, and although diligent search was made, no evidence could be found, nor even the writer of the letter discovered. Under these circumstances the vindication of Captain Tilley was absolutely complete. In company with his wife, Captain Tilley will arrive here in the Sonoma next week, on his way to San Francisco.

"I found everything in very good condition," said Admiral Casey, last evening. "The coal sheds are complete and well stocked, and there is a very good outlook for the island's settlement. Everything is going forward as it should, and the native people seem well contented. It was my intention after reaching Tutuila to pass over to Tahiti, take coal there, and proceed to Callao and on to Valparaiso, where I was to be joined by the Iowa. I found, however, that there was no coal to be had at Tahiti, so I returned by this

route. I shall take on a good supply of coal and sail in a week or ten days for Acapulco. From that port I shall work on south.

"Despatches received here indicate that the Iowa will have started south by this time. There seems to be no serious trouble at Panama. The Iowa landed men and secured the safety of the railroad. The Concord was despatched to relieve the battleship, so that she could go on south, and this change I presume has taken place. By the time the Wisconsin gets to Valparaiso the Iowa will have been on the dock and off again, and the two ships will cruise north in company.

"If reports I receive in the morning are favorable I shall bring the Wisconsin up to the dock. If this is done the public will be received on board for three or four days before the ship leaves."

There was a surprise for Admiral Casey upon his arrival in port. The first launch to go off to the big ship was that of the Iroquois, which bore not only Captain Pond, but Miss Casey. The Admiral was ignorant of the presence here of his wife and daughter until that moment. As soon as the battleship came to anchor Admiral Casey left the ship and made one of a party which went on an excursion to Waialua. In addition to Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Casey, there were in the party Admiral Evans, Admiral Glass, Captain Cooper, Captain Thomas and others, all being guests of Captain Merry. There was luncheon at the hotel, and the day was enjoyed to the full. Admiral Casey said that never had he enjoyed a day more than he did yesterday. The scenes were splendid, the changes from the rolling surf to the green stretches of cane and the mountains, being such as to prevent any monotony, and the wealth of vegetation being astonishing to every one who made the journey for the first time. The return was made so that the visitors could dine at their hotels.

COAST TO RULE LOCAL ATHLETICS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A general committee in charge of athletic events has been appointed in connection with a championship meet to take place at the World's fair at St. Louis in 1905. The committee is composed of E. E. Babb, president; J. E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer; M. F. Winston, president-New England Association; Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, president Atlantic Association; W. H. Linenger, president Central Association; W. B. Hinchman, president Pacific Association; Jerome Karat, president Western Association; and Leigh Carroll, president Southern Association. Messrs. A. G. Mills, C. C. Hughes, J. F. Harder, Joseph E. McCabe and G. T. Kirby, delegates at large to the A. A. U., and Harry McMillan and Barlow S. Weeks.

The order has also gone forth from the headquarters of the governing body that all athletes who have not paid their entrance fees for the pan-American events will be suspended. All trap shooters who compete in sweepstakes are to be summarily dealt with.

At the recent A. A. U. meeting the Pacific Association was granted jurisdiction over amateur athletics in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. It will also control all events in the Northwest Territory.

TRAP SHOOTERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—According to the Times the American Amateur Athletic Union has passed a resolution that a trap shooter who shoots for a stake prize shall be declared a professional athlete. This action was occasioned by the receipt of J. H. Daggett, captain of the Boston Athletic Gun Club. He asked for information on the subject inasmuch as it has long been customary for trap shooters to divide money prizes but in the past the Amateur Athletic Union has never taken cognizance of this sport.

The subject was fully discussed but the resolution declaring a man who shoots for money prizes a professional was adopted practically unanimously.

Coronation Robes Displayed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—According to the Tribune's London representative the coronation robes are being displayed on wicker dummies in the Earl Marshall's London office for the benefit of dress-makers and tailors, so that no mistakes may be made when titled customers give orders.

EPIDEMIC OF ANGLOPHOBIA

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Referring to the recent articles in the British press favoring an Anglo-Russian understanding, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times and New York Times quotes an article opposing this suggestion in the Novoe Vremya. This paper belittles Great Britain, saying she has fallen greatly from her former high estate as is shown by her concessions to the United States and Germany.

The correspondent draws the moral that Great Britain ought not to sacrifice her interests in Persia because of indignation Germany, but rely on herself alone. Then, he says, Russia would be ready to co-operate in finding ways of fulfilling the missions of both countries with the least possible friction.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN AUSTRIA

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says a pro-Berlin journal publishes a telegram stating that all over Germany salaried Boer emissaries are secretly working. The correspondent remarks that no anti-British outbreak in Austria followed Mr. Chamberlain's reference to Bosnia in his Edinburgh speech. He notes, in connection with this, that Dr. Leyds has not been in Vienna, and says the Austrian authorities have made it known that Anglophobe demonstrations will be disapproved.

THE GERMAN CONFLAGRATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Referring to a remark of the Cologne Gazette that "the present state of feeling in both England and Germany may assume a form of conflagration which cannot be extinguished," the Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says: "The house of our German neighbor may be on fire, but our hands are full. Our neighbor has fire engines of his own, and we still have the inviolable sea between us. The present conflagration will die down, the relations of the two countries become normal and their governments continue to perform their respective tasks in the world without dangerous friction but also without undue dependence on each other."

LONDON, Nov. 18.—"The Indian Government," says a dispatch from Simla to the Daily Express, "has abolished the sword for the cavalry, both British and Indian, and a short rifle will be issued to all mounted troops."

HINTS FOR WOMEN

How to Secure a Perfect Complexion by Natural Means—An Easy Way to Beautify the Skin and Obtain a Good Color.

It is every woman's wish to be possessed of a clear and beautiful skin, but how few are thus fortunate. A pale and sallow complexion is far too common and a fresh, healthy color is so uncommon as to be the cause of favorable remark when seen anywhere. It is a matter of fact that the condition of the skin is an index to the health of the body. Therefore, to improve a bad complexion, the right way, and the only sure way, is to go back to the cause. In almost every case it will be found that the blood is out of order and needs building up. This was the case with Miss Gracie B. King, of No. 35 Russell street, Lewiston, Me.

"My color had left my face," she says, "and my health failed. I suffered from nervousness, dizziness and loss of appetite; not enough to confine me to the bed but troublesome enough so as to interfere with my work. Oftentimes I experienced a faintness at the stomach which made me feel miserable."

"During the summer of 1900 a friend who had been troubled as I was, and who had been helped by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, recommended them to me. I began to take them at once and had not used up a box before I felt a decided change for the better in my condition. Now I do not like to be without them."

The disease from which Miss King suffered was anaemia. It is characterized by a pale complexion, pale lips, dull eyes, tongue and gums bloodless; shortness of breath on slight exertion—especially upon going upstairs; palpitation of the heart, feeling of impending death; weakness, loss of appetite and ambition; irregularity and pain in the natural functions of women.

The one remedy that has proved itself a specific for anaemia is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills, taken in increasing doses, will never fail to effect a cure if used persistently for a reasonable length of time. They are sold in boxes (never in bulk) at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure to get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED,
Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
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Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835.
Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th. Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. FAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 231

Two Deaths From Plague.

ODESSA, Nov. 17.—Two deaths were recently certified in Odessa as due to the bubonic plague. The health authorities took vigorous precautions against the spread of the disease and no further cases have been reported.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and took pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is resident of Summer Hill, N. Y. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CABLE BY SEPT. 1ST

J. W. Mackay Talks About His Great Line.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—If cable makers keep their contracts and the Pacific Ocean allows the laying of the giant wire on its bottom, Hawaii will have a cable ready for use between Honolulu and San Francisco on the first day of September, next year. John W. Mackay says.

Mackay is the associate of Bennett in the ownership of Atlantic cables, and is, of course, known to all Hawaiians as the multi-millionaire miner of San Francisco. He lives most of his time now in the East, but arrived here on November 19, to spend two months on the Coast. He is living at the Palace Hotel, and chatted freely—as freely as a non-communicative man can talk—of the cable project.

"The Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which will own the cable to Hawaii, has nothing more to do now," said Mr. Mackay, "until the cable is ready for use. We have let a contract to Gray Silvertown-Works, near London, England, for the manufacture of the first section of this trans-Pacific cable. The price, which is £600,000 sterling, or about \$3,000,000, includes the entire work of making the cable, laying it, and building the landing station. The distance in a direct line from point to point is but 2,130 miles, but 130 miles are allowed for the slack. The Silvertown-Works will have to hustle hard to keep its contract, as it will take about two and a half months to bring the cable around Cape Horn, and they have only about ten months to do all the work.

"As soon as we have finished the laying of this section to Honolulu, we will then go straight ahead for Manila, and hope to have our cable in the Philippines within two years and a half. The distance will be 8,600 miles. I believe that San Francisco will be the leading cable station for the East, and that the possession of a cable by Hawaii will be the strongest factor yet in its commercial upbuilding. We have gotten no subsidy, nor sought any, and are spending all the money ourselves for the work. Of course, we want certain conditions to the government, such as giving precedence to government messages, and charging half the ordinary rates for government messages. In case of war, the United States government will have entire control of this cable."

The fact that the contract for the cable to Hawaii has been actually let is a matter of sincere rejoicing among the merchants of the Pacific Coast. Undoubtedly it will mean millions to the Islands in the next few years. It will mean that Hawaiian sugar stocks will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and probably in the principal European centers. All efforts hitherto to have these stocks listed in the east have come to naught on account of the objection that Hawaii, being without cable connection, there was no possibility of eastern investors dealing heavily in them. The big sugar and investor wants to have his hand always on the market pulse, and to know at any hour what the stocks he holds are worth in their homes, and what the physical condition of the property is.

With a cable it is safe to predict that there will be an interest taken in Hawaiian stocks that will aid the Islands immensely, and assure the large capital needed for the enlarging and improving of the plantations. The United States government will undoubtedly for the ships of the navy and the transports of the army. With cable facilities Honolulu will become a place for merchant ships from Europe and Australia to stop at for orders as to where to land their cargoes or to seek others.

A leading hotel man here, speaking on the influence of a cable to Hawaii in the tourist business to the Islands, said: "The hotels of Hawaii will not be able to hold the visitors to the Islands who will flock there after the cable is in working order. I feel confident that within five years at least three large, new hotels will be needed to hold the thousands who will make Honolulu their winter home. The magnificent climate of Hawaii, with the attractions of tropical foliage, and the finest sea-bathing in the world, will combine to make Honolulu a paradise for tourists and a mint for bonifances if the cable is once there."

"As manager of one of the biggest hotels in San Francisco, I am constantly asked by eastern and European about the accommodations, and the points of interest in Hawaii, but many times even when the parties have been made up to go for the winter to the Islands, plans have been altered when they have found out that there was no telegraphic communication with the Mainland. It is curious how many people do not know that there is no cable to Hawaii, and how surprised they are to be told of this fact. Invalids who would seek the delights of the Islands, hesitate now because of being cut off from their friends, and business men who would like nothing better than a flying trip to the Paradise of the Pacific, do not go, simply on this account."

The Advertiser's correspondent was talking a day ago with one of the best known excursion agents in San Francisco. He was much interested in the cable project, as he believes it will greatly aid his business. "I think that within a few years," said he, "there will be cut-rate excursions to Hawaii, which will allow one to go down from San Francisco, spend ten or eleven days in the Islands, and return here, at an absence of only three weeks. With the big new ships which will plow the Pacific in the next couple of years, we will have fast passenger and superior accommodations for passengers. I think that steamship rates will be greatly reduced, and that by 1906 there will be a popular rate from \$75 to \$100 the round trip. The steamship companies will be able to make these rates by saving thousands of passengers where they now carry hundreds, and by running vessels of 10,000 and 12,000 tons, instead of ships of half that tonnage. There will be excursions run from the East to Hawaii on a time limit for the round

FENIAN LEADERS PLOT TO SEIZE YUKON GOLD COUNTRY

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 19.—According to persons who have recently arrived in this city from the north, says the Times of this city, the story of a conspiracy being hatched at Skagway for the overthrow of Canadian rule in the Yukon territory has every substance of foundation. The news was given first in the Sunday Call, being sent from Skagway under date of November 6. According to reliable information that today reached the Times, Inspector Corrigan did arrive at Skagway from White Horse on the evening of the 5th and held a consultation with the United States officers in Skagway. It is generally accepted as a fact that some mischief was brewing, and it is attributed to the machinations of a Fenian center, with its local headquarters in Skagway, but in direct affiliation with the head centers of New York and Chicago.

The leaders of this local center are very well known to the authorities, and have been watched for some time in connection with their workings among the local populace and their communication with the head centers. The Times says in this regard:

"The exceedingly mean and hostile spirit which prevails in Skagway toward everything Canadian and British is said to be largely due to the plotting of this local center. Recent insults to the British flag, culminating in the actual tearing it down by the mob on one occasion, as well as certain well carried out plots to bring Canadian officials into disgrace, are all traceable to the same gang."

The informant of the Times avers positively that the report is thoroughly reliable, and that Canada now and always stands in need of great alertness and preparation. The Times continues:

"In the event of any move being made by these Skagway Fenians against Dawson, or Canadian rule in the north, a force of more than 4,000 men could be landed on the scene within a few days. In such an emergency the vessels of the fleet on this station, which carry more than 1,000 men, could be immediately dispatched. These are heavily armed and could carry a plentiful supply of artillery with them."

trip of from four to six weeks, and with a rate that will be very attractive. Hawaii has not begun yet to realize its possibilities as a resort."

FREDERICK O'BRIEN

THE EXAMINER'S STORY.
John W. Mackay, an authority for the statement that the contract for the first section of the cable between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines has been let. He arrived last evening and is at the Palace Hotel, with the intention of spending about two months on the Coast. He spent the evening chatting with John Rosenfeld, Richard Day, Edmond (Red) Chaux, and later discussed the gigantic project that has just been launched by him and his associates. Mr. Mackay said:

"There are three big cable manufacturing concerns in the world—the Construction Company, Gray's Silvertown-Works, near London, and Siemens Brothers' plant. The contract for the first section of the trans-Pacific cable has been let to the second of these firms, and the price is £600,000 sterling, or about \$3,000,000. The contracting company has the entire work to do of providing the landing stations and laying the cable. This first section will be 2,130 miles long, including the slack, or about 2,180 miles in a direct line from point to point. The work will have to be turned out rapidly, as it will take seventy-five days to bring the cable around the Horn, and it is to be in place ready for use on September 1, 1902. We are then going straight ahead for Manila as fast as possible, a distance of 8,600 miles. This second portion will, we hope, be finished in from two to two and a half years' time."

"The Commercial Pacific Cable has nothing more to do with the contract until the work is finished. Estimates were called for some time ago, and there was to have been a meeting in London on November 11th, but it took some time to make up estimates, and so the contract has only just been signed."

"Cables are a great necessity to the commerce of the world. I want San Francisco to be the cable station for the east. This is where the station ought to be. This is the place for it."

Mr. Mackay was asked about the opposition to his plans for the cable. He said that about two years ago there was opposition from a company seeking a subsidy. "This cable will be between points in the United States, and the attorney general holds that under the act of 1866 no subsidy to land is needed, between points on our own ground. There are certain concessions that must be made, as, for instance, giving precedence to government messages and charging half the regular rates, while in case of war the government takes control entirely. Our company takes no subsidy at all, and the contract is let for all the work needed to establish the service between here and the Hawaiian Islands."

Telegram Notes.

Chamberlain is hotly denounced in Germany.

Italy's biggest sugar refinery has been burned.

There are 800 cases of bubonic plague in and near Cape Town.

Shirichiro Kurino is the new Japanese minister to Russia.

Soldiers may chase Miss Stone's abductors, as the Americans are tired of parrying.

The Realty Syndicate contemplates building a \$2,000,000 electric road from Haywards to San Jose.

Twelve thousand dollars in old Spanish coins were found buried in a reef off the island of Jamaica by turtle hunters.

Printing press manufacturers are negotiating for a consolidation of their interests with a combined capital of \$20,000,000.

If the President should decide in favor of Kerenski, in a Missouri political fight, Secretary Hitchcock may withdraw from the Cabinet.

The steel suspenders of the Brooklyn bridge have again buckled badly, and the stiffening rods also show an appreciable bulge in places. The trouble is thought to be due from the strain caused by the sudden stoppage of trains.

"In addition to the men of the ships, there are 600 men of the royal garrison artillery, royal engineers, army ordnance corps and army medical corps stationed at Work Point barracks in this city. These could be moved at almost a moment's notice. The Fifth Regiment C. A. Ammunition of this city and the Sixth Battalion (rifles) of Vancouver, each numbering about 300 men, could be dispatched in a few days' time, swelling the expeditionary force, including the Rocky Mountain Rangers of Nelson, Kamloops, Rossland and Revelstoke, up to nearly 4,000 men, all armed with the latest and most modern rifles and armament."

"The force could be thrown into White Horse in a few days, and the march from that point, while exacting enough, would present no insurmountable difficulties. In fact, it would be very similar to the rebellion of 1855, the last outbreak under Louis Riel in the Northwest Territory. "The Northwest Mounted Police in the territories could also be brought over in a few days to the coast to assist in the work."

THE FACTS ARE KNOWN AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—The story of the Yukon plot, based upon official reports to the Minister of the Interior, follows:

"About three weeks ago the police at Dawson, under the direction of Superintendent Woods, shadowed a man whom they believed to be a suspicious character. The police got into this man's confidence, and he finally disclosed a plot which he said had been formed by people in Skagway and Seattle. The idea was to rush the posts in the lower part of the Yukon and then take possession of the country. The American citizens in the Yukon not assisting the Canadian authorities, so that the raid, in their opinion, would be comparatively an easy matter."

"News of the plot was quickly sent from Dawson to White Horse, and the police there soon had under surveillance all suspicious persons. The headquarters of the conspiracy was located in Skagway and it was ascertained who the men associated with it were and where the plot was being carried out. There was nothing, however, to show any overt act on the part of the United States citizens, consequently the authorities could not take any proceedings. Canadian officers went down to Skagway, nevertheless, and consulted with United States officers, and concerted action was agreed upon in case of necessity. In the meantime the persons connected with the plot are closely watched."

MARLBOROUGH HAS SOCIAL AMBITION

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A cablegram to the World from London says, The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough intend to pass the early winter at Blenheim. They come to London frequently, and the Duchess entertains at the Carlton, as they have no London house. The new Marlborough mansion in Mayfair is perceptibly rising from the ground. The great feature of its interior will be the marble hall, with a staircase winding around it, a free adaptation of the famous marble staircase in the Barberini palace at Rome. The furniture and decorations will be of the seventeenth and eighteenth century French styles. The Duke is greatly occupied just now acquiring the objects which he requires. The house will be only three stories high. It will contain a vast ballroom, as the Duke fully intends to become the social leader of the Tory party.

The Duke was thirty years of age last Wednesday. A family party assembled at Blenheim to celebrate his birthday. He was born in India, which fact is held to account in some degree for his delicate constitution. The Duchess is related to him a beautiful genuine French eighteenth century marquetry writing bureau for his study in the new house.

WIRELESS TO BE IMPROVED.

Fred J. Cross, manager of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, operating the wireless system between Oahu and Hawaii, returned yesterday from a two months' business trip to the east, almost wholly in the interest of the wireless system here. While in New York he had an opportunity to observe the workings of the Marconi system operating between the shore and steamships at sea, and saw messages perfectly transmitted over an intervening sea space of 234 miles. His return to Honolulu means that many decided improvements will be made in the system already established between the Islands, with a view to giving perfect and constant transmission.

"I cannot state just how what the improvements are," said Mr. Cross last evening, "but I have been east, where I was in position to see the best that there is in wireless transmission of messages, and many of these I have acquired a right to install in the Hawaiian system."

"As soon as I have a report of the condition of our system I will be in a position to know just what we will do to improve the service. There may be some very radical changes made and I can safely say that everything will tend to make the transmission of messages certain. My trip east was taken almost wholly in the interest of wireless telegraphy. It is in working satisfactorily every place I saw it installed."

Albatross to Visit Hawaii.

The Fish Commission steamer Albatross, now in the stream, is to go to Mare Island to remain during December, and immediately after the holidays will sail for Honolulu to engage in scientific work for several months in the Hawaiian group. Five scientists will sail in the Albatross—San Francisco Chronicle, November 22.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—In the experiments in electric traction on the Prussian military lines, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times, a speed of thirty-nine and a half miles an hour has been attained, the force employed being 18,000 volts. It is said that if the wheels were strengthened this rate of speed would be quite practicable.

HONOLULU'S COMING FORTS

The Chronicle says: A board of army officers appointed to examine and report on sites for fortifications for the protection of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor returned from a visit to the Island port on the steamer Alameda yesterday. The board was composed of Lieut. Col. F. Heuer and Lieut. Col. E. L. B. Davis, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; Major Berkhimer, inspector of artillery on General Young's staff, and Captain Slater, the commander of the battalion of artillery stationed in Hawaii. The board has completed its work, and its report is on the way to Washington. It is said it recommended eight sites for defensive guns at points extending from Koko Head to the southeast of Honolulu, to a point beyond Pearl Harbor. The guns to be recommended are, it is thought, heavy caliber long-range rifles, wherever elevations are practicable, and smaller rapid-fire guns in positions close to the sea level.

"We spent considerable time examining the most advantageous sites," said Colonel Davis, "and we have recommended several that we believe well suited for the purpose of defense. All of the sites are on private property, and if acceptable to the War Department, they will have to be purchased. I presume that the matter will be brought up at the coming session of Congress and funds for the purchase of the property made available. Some of the sites may have to be acquired by condemnation proceedings, and that takes a long time. It will consequently be impossible to even guess when the proposed work will be commenced or completed."

BULKHEAD FOR OCEANIC WHARF

The Oceanic wharf will be the first to be freed of rats by the crusade of the Chamber of Commerce conducted under the supervision of Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. The work of bulkheading the big dock will begin Wednesday immediately upon the departure of the Alameda for San Francisco.

This action was decided upon at a meeting held yesterday morning by the Chamber of Commerce committee and Superintendent Campbell. Mr. Campbell submitted his plan for battenning up the wharf and it was decided to make the start upon the Oceanic dock first. It is expected to have the task completed before the arrival of the Sierra on December 11th. There will be no delay once the work is started Monday and a big force will be put on to rush the job to completion. Mr. Campbell will personally superintend and if the rats can be safely bottled up and destroyed with sulphur fumes in the Oceanic wharf the same operation will be carried out on every other government dock.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

"I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, chronic coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind—Mrs. Mary B. Melendy, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii."

Hawaii Wants Filipino Labor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says. Agents of Hawaiian planters are here to investigate the feasibility of importing Filipino laborers from the Visayas. Such a project seems at present to be undesirable owing to the general scarcity of unskilled agriculturists. In Negros alone last year 4,000 were employed from the Island of Panay, while growers in Camarines, in Leyte and in Luzon complain that they are unable to work their present crops through want of labor.

The license on prize fight clubs in San Francisco may be raised from \$1,200 to \$5,000 a year.

G. M. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
R. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scoury.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure matter.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Prepared and bottled by THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. Trade marks, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

December 20, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

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Honolulu.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Furs to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

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Weston's Centrifugal.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

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HALL'S SAFES

Pacific Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

An Assortment on Hand.

You can buy from the Agents upon more favorable terms than from irresponsible drummers and your orders for sizes not in stock will be filled promptly.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.
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Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable invariably in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 2.

No extra session. It was bad enough
to have to stand a regular one.

The Irish Nationalists have chosen a
Roe for Parliament. If he gets in he
won't lack for company.

About all the schemes to induce an
extra session will find it as hard to
stand analysis as the volcano road
fate.

President Roosevelt may rest assured
that his first message will be read even
if it is the longest ever penned by a
President.

It looks as if the bandits might finally
agree to pay something into the mis-
sionary treasury to have Miss Stone
taken off their hands.

There is no more reason to think that
Gov. Dole will resign than there is to
believe that his political enemies would
profit by it if he did.

With 800 cases of bubonic plague at
Cape Town and another outbreak at
Odessa, all the old haunts of the black
death will do well to take every pre-
caution against its return which modern
science can suggest.

There is the highest evidence that
Washington now has its eyes completely
opened to the political situation in
Hawaii and that the conspiracy against
good government has not only failed
but is likely to ruin its projectors.

The scheme to increase patronage and
taxes through the institution of city
and county governments for the old
anti-American party to control, might
as well be thrown away with the other
added eggs of home rule strategy.

The Declaration of Independence may
fade but Sir Julian Pauncefote's signa-
ture to a recognition of the Monroe
Doctrine indicates the "Mother Coun-
try" is not going to take advantage of
the fact to assert any ante-revolutionary
prerogatives.

Gold shipments need not alarm when
they are made for the purpose of for-
eign investment. Since the successes of
the late President McKinley's policies
has filled America's treasure boxes the
world is showing a tendency to dip into
the golden store.

The Queen will visit her Mormon
countrymen in Utah. A large number of
homesick Hawaiians live there and they
will welcome their All with the emo-
tional enthusiasm of their race. Prob-
ably most of them will ask Her Majesty
to take them back.

Hawaii is getting with a rush the
prizes it strove for so long and patient-
ly. The cable will be here in ten
months and Uncle Sam will soon have
ships and forts at Pearl Harbor. Either
of these acquisitions will go a long way
to compensate our people for the inci-
dental drawbacks of the change of
flags.

The story of a plot to capture the
Yukon gold country from Great Britain
and set up a republic there is appar-
ently confirmed from Ottawa. The
scheme is credited to Fenians, a class
which was supposed to be extinct. We
imagine, however, that the schemers
will turn out to be men who never got
very far into the conspiracy and were
mainly bent on amusing themselves.

Seeing how well those distinguished
Germans, Messrs. Spreckels and Have-
meyer, succeeded in making a sugar
trust in America, Germany was quite
excusable in organizing one of her own.
For a yearling the German trust seems
to have done remarkably well though
its disposition to create a disturbance
from the cradle has brought it into
serious dispute with the neighbors.

The immense deficit of the Pan-Am-
erican Exposition is a wet-blanket on the
Louisiana Purchase fair now incubating
at St. Louis. World's Fairs never pay.
The expense being too great, the price of
admission too little and the attendance
too small. Still they are desirable
enough to warrant Congress in making
large appropriations for them, a favor
which, as we trust, the St. Louis fair
will not be compelled to do without.

The Wisconsin has returned to port
with the news that there was not a
scintilla of evidence against Captain
Tilly. He was accused by a woman
who had what might be called an over-
sensitive conscience and a strenuous
imagination. That the government
spent \$150,000 and put a reputable naval
officer to a vast amount of worry be-
cause of a woman's epistolary gossip
was most unfortunate and unnecessary.
Such a thing ought not to be per-
mitted to happen again.

If the water in the Kohala mountains
is ever conserved it will be enough to
carry crops on all the arid land it can
reach. For days after Hawaii's big
storm three weeks ago, miles of cas-
cades, fed by Kohala streams, deposited
hundreds of thousands of gallons a min-
ute in the sea. As far as one could look
from the Kilauea's bow, water was
tumbling into the ocean from the
abrupt Kohala shores. To make the
natural reservoirs in those hills avail-
able to the cane-grower and small
farmer would be a signal achievement.

GOVERNOR DOLE HAS NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING

"I have not resigned nor shall I resign if my health continues as good
as it is at the present time," said Governor Dole yesterday afternoon.
"Notwithstanding every report, and every inference that has been drawn,
there has been no action on my part. At the present time my
health is in a very satisfactory state, and nothing but illness will in-
duce me to give up my duties."

When he made the statements Governor Dole had only just come
from a meeting of the McKinley Memorial Committee and was seem-
ingly in the very best of health and spirits. His position was that of
the man who refuses to discuss the many reports which are circulated
with intent to embarrass an official, but there was no uncertain sound
in his pronouncement, which will set at rest all reports of an impending
change in the office of the executive of the Territory.

From sources close to the Governor it was learned that he has all
along treated the reports concerning him with silence, as he did not
wish to dignify them with denials. The declaration of his intention as
to the tenure of office will quiet all rumors as to his disposition in the
future.

NO EXCUSE FOR EXTRA SESSION.

The argument in favor of an extra
session of the Legislature derives no
strength from the plea that the law-
making body, at its regular session,
neglected to make certain useful ap-
propriations. The theory of the law is
that, in leaving out a given appropri-
ation, the Legislature acted with delib-
eration and made good its policy, and
that its will must be respected. On
this account in the practice of the
States and the Federal government,
the omission from the session laws of
any item, however important it may
seem to the public or to any given de-
partment of the administration, is not
held to be an error requiring a demand
of the executive upon the Legislature
for reconsideration. When Congress
failed to pass the Army bill there was
no extra session, nor was there when
the River and Harbor bill was skipped.
Sometimes when an opposition Congress
has left vital legislation at loose ends
and a Congress of the same politics
with the Executive has been elected to
take its place, the latter, as soon as the
law will permit, has been called to-
gether; but such occasions are rare and
do not, under present circumstances,
apply to Hawaii.

In other words our Home Rule Legis-
lature has made its bed and must lie
in it. It cannot plead that it knew no
need of revenue at its regular session,
or that it had no opportunity to pass
the needed bills. The Governor repeat-
edly urged it to do its duty. So did
the Republican minority. But the Home
Rule law-makers had other fish to fry.
With deliberation worthy of wreckers
on the shore, the Home Rulers held off
for no other purpose than to compel the
Executive to call an extra session so
that their salaries might be pro-
longed. They were in office for
private rather than for public revenue.
For sixty days at an expense of \$1,000
per day these exceedingly high-priced
statesmen quarreled over the manner
in which the Governor signed his mes-
sages, debated with similar gravity
over the spelling of the word "forty,"
removed the Secretary of the Territory
not only from the floor but from the
spectators' row in the House and
skipped from folly to folly and scandal
to scandal as the bander-log of Kipling's
tale did from tree to tree. Having
chosen this course and made a
record by it, the Legislature cannot
avoid full responsibility for the results.
It may whine for another chance to
ramp and plunder, but that is no reason
why it should get it. Indeed it is the
best of reasons why an honest Execu-
tive should decline to give it the opportunity.

As for the effect upon public business
of the Governor's refusal to call an ex-
tra session it may be said that the Ter-
ritory can better afford to economize
than it can to take the risk of prodigal
legislation at the hands of such irra-
tional money-spenders as the Home
Rule outfit.

YOUR UNRELIABLE JAP.

People who wonder why they always
have to lose their Japanese servants
after a given time, no matter how well
the menials have been treated nor how
much they seem to like the place, will
attend upon the following explanation
given the Advertiser by a Japanese
merchant.

Most of these Japanese belong to
companies like the Chinese tongs, which
have brought them here and advanced
them money at interest. It is neces-
sary, if the money is to be repaid, to
keep the coolies employed, but there are
not always enough jobs to go around.
So the company to which any given
Jap belongs, compels him after he has
had a good place for so many weeks
or months, to leave it and give some
unemployed coolie a chance. That is
why your Japanese cook, when he sud-
denly leaves you, returns with another
"boy" whom he recommends as his
successor.

Thus it is that a very simple explana-
tion clears up a dark and sometimes
dismal mystery.

This explanation of the sudden turn-
ing of the tables at Washington was
given by one of the discomfited. "You
see," he said, "we went hunting for a
piece with an elephant gun and the
near of the piece woke up some peo-
ple who had better have left sleeping."
A student of the history of Hawaii will
observe that the conservative interests
have generally awakened just at the
right time.

Chamberlain's determination to de-
vote his time to public business and
not make public speeches for a time re-
minds one of closing the door after the
thief has been stolen.

If the Republican Central Committee
takes up every proposition that has
been suggested, it will run its session so
close to daybreak that "The sun do-
n't move" notice will be in order.

If Judge Little will send to Washing-
ton and find out whom the people that
are bombing him here have recom-
mended there, he may learn something
to his advantage.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

William T. Rawlins was admitted to
practice in the Federal Court yester-
day.

Miss Horner, who has been visiting in
Honolulu, left for Kawaihae in the last
Kilauea.

Superintendent Boyd made a verbal
report upon the result of his trip to
Hawaii.

The Matson Line was granted per-
mission to build a jetty in Waialae
river, Hilo.

Judge Little, who has been in town for
a fortnight, returned to Hawaii during
the week.

D. H. Case goes to Maui today to
act as court reporter for Judge Kalua
of the Second Circuit.

Mr. C. N. Prouty, who has been the
guest of the B. F. Dillingham, went
back to Hilo on Tuesday last.

Mr. Thomas C. Ridgway, who has been
a visitor to Honolulu for the last month,
took his departure for his Hilo home on
Tuesday last.

The Executive Council at yesterday's
meeting refused the application of Ta-
mada for license to manufacture sake
in Manoa Valley.

Mr. Andrew Moore, formerly man-
ager of Paauhau plantation, arrived in
New York on November 18th, en route
to San Francisco.

Miss Bertha Ben Taylor, who has
been visiting with Mrs. Charles B.
Cooper, has returned to Kau, where
she teaches school.

The sandwich man, so common in the
States, made his first appearance in
Honolulu yesterday, carrying the sign
of a hardware firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Dutton and Miss Dut-
ton arrived on the China from San
Francisco to attend the Dunn-Macfar-
lane wedding on the 4th.

The Protective League of Honolulu
will hold its annual meeting at the
Young Men's Christian Association
parlors today at 4:15 p. m.

The engagement of Miss Mary Rice,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William
Rice, of Kauai, to Mr. Walter Scott, of
San Francisco, is announced.

A dealer's license was granted to
Omara Gosborne at Hilo. An in-
crease of Hoffschlaeger Company, at
the same place, was ordered renewed.

Olaf Omsted, of Olau, has filed a pe-
tition in bankruptcy in Federal Court.
His debts amount to over \$5,500, and
his assets, \$5,975, including a \$5,000 life
insurance policy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Baldwin, of Hilo,
are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Astup.
The engagement has been announced
of Miss Mary Rice, daughter of
Kauai and Mrs. Wm. Rice, and Mr.
Walter Scott of San Francisco.

Wilson Hahiko, who raised a \$4 mon-
ey order to \$40, in Kona, pleaded guilty
before Judge Estee yesterday after-
noon, and was sentenced to pay a fine
of \$500. This is equivalent to a sen-
tence of nearly three years in prison.

After a year spent in hiding near
Ewa, a Chinese leper who escaped from
Kalihi Receiving Station last January,
returned to the station yesterday morn-
ing and gave himself up, with a request
that he be cured.

The Public Works Department has
begun widening Nuuanu street from the
bridge near the terminus of the tram
line to Bates street. T. W. Hobron and
W. O. Smith have each donated slices
of land for the purpose.

There will be special services in St.
Andrew's Cathedral on Sunday in aid
of the Diocesan Board of Missions. The
sermon in the morning will be preach-
ed by the Rev. Canon Ault, of Walluku,
and in the evening by Rev. Dr.
Weymouth. The offerings throughout
the day will be given to the board.

Among those reported in attendance
at the first appearance of Sybil San-
derson are Mrs. Isenberg and Mrs. Tom
Holloway, of Honolulu. The Chronicle
says: Mrs. Tom Holloway, of Honolu-
lu, wore a black lace gown over white
satin and an opera wrap to match the
dress. She wore a dazzling diamond
tiara.

The store formerly owned and occu-
pied by the M. E. Killean Company as
a millinery and dressmaking establish-
ment, has been purchased by A. A.
Montano, and will be conducted by
Harry F. Davidson. The purchase price
is said to be somewhere in the neigh-
borhood of \$5,000. The new owners take
possession today, when the doors will
again be opened.

While stepping from an electric car
at the junction of Manoa road with
Kamehameha avenue, Manoa Valley, on
Saturday evening, A. A. Montano had
the misfortune to miscalculate the dis-
tance to the ground, and fell, break-
ing his left arm between the shoulder
and elbow. Conductor Hanna assisted
Mr. Montano from the ground the latter
laying no blame on the part of the
motorman and conductor.

No final action was taken by the
Board of Health yesterday relative to
the removal of the slaughter houses
from Kilauea and the butchers are giv-
ing until next Friday to make plans for
abating the nuisance or securing a new
location. Several plans for complying
with the order of the board were sug-
gested, and a satisfactory settlement
of the matter is only a question of
time, as both the board and the butch-
ers are willing to make concessions.

Robert B. Hinde died Wednesday
morning at Kaawaloa, Kona, after a
long illness. He was the owner of the
Hawi plantation, and reported to be a
man of considerable wealth. He was
a native of England, and came to the
Islands from Victoria, as an expert

machinist. No particulars of his death
were received. The deceased leaves a
widow and four sons, John, Robert,
James and George, and two daughters,
Mrs. A. D. McBryde and Miss Nellie
Hind.

The lease of a 3,000-acre tract of
cane land at Ahupuaa, Lualualei, Wai-
anae, this Island, was sold at public
auction for \$9,000 a year for a five-year
term. The Commissioner Boyd, of the Ju-
diciary building, Saturday at noon. The
Walanae Sugar Company, the present
occupant of the land, was the purchas-
er, there being but the one bid, at
\$9,000, the upset price fixed by the gov-
ernment. The land in question is a
very valuable tract, and is now plant-
ed in cane. Under the provisions of the
sale the government may take posses-
sion of the land at any time for
homestead purposes.

In compliance with the order of the
court, Mr. Allan Herbert was convey-
ed to Pearl Harbor yesterday in the
launch of the Inroquois to inspect the
lands now in controversy in the Fed-
eral Courts. The launch took the mem-
bers of the party around into the east
loch, where frequent landings were
made by small boat to look at the
various sections of the tract. The land
was gone over as well, and the ex-
pert was enabled to see the area con-
demned from all view points. The re-
turn was made in the same way as
the voyage down.

A fall of rock, a half ton in extent,
added the spice of danger to the view of
the Fall, taken by Admiral Evans Sat-
urday. As the guest of Capt. Merry, the
admiral went for a drive to the head of
Nuuanu valley. The scene was one which
impressed Admiral Evans very much,
and when the top was reached the team
was driven on down the hill on the other
side, to find a spot to "go about," so
that the view of the cliff could be had.
On the way, a boulder tumbled down the
hill, and before anyone could locate the
rock it fell into the middle of the road
immediately behind the carriage, and
was splintered into pieces. There was a
careful scanning of the hill before the
return trip was made, but all seemed se-
cure and the party, with a nerve or two
in evidence, returned to the city.

Pacific Cables.

It is proposed to lay a submarine cable
from the United States to Manila, and
eventually to Hongkong, says the Globe.
It is expected to facilitate the trade be-
tween the Far East and the West. The
Pacific cable projected by the Commer-
cial Cable Company will be an American
competitor of the All-British cable now
in course of manufacture, at least as far
as the Australasian traffic is concerned.
A trans-Pacific cable from San Francis-
co to Japan will be able to carry mes-
sages from Europe via the Atlantic cab-
le, the United States land lines, and the
Eastern Extension cables down the East
Indian Archipelago to Australia. The
All-British cable will carry Euro-
pean messages via the Atlantic cables,
especially the Commercial Company's
lines, the overland wires of the Canadian
Pacific railway to Vancouver Island, and
from thence via Fanning Island, Fiji,
and Norfolk Island to Australia and New
Zealand. From a commercial point of
view, the proposed United States to Japan
cable is no doubt a rival. However,
the all-British cable being of imperial
value, was not designed merely as a pay-
ing concern, but to connect Australia di-
rectly with Canada and with the mother
country, through cables landing on British
territory. Apparently the Commer-
cial Company will profit by both under-
takings.—Japan Gazette.

A McKinley Lighthouse.

A committee on Maui have been ap-
pointed to collect money for the McKin-
ley lighthouse fund, and few will refuse
to contribute something, but the fact that
no definite plan for a memorial has been
adopted will have a deterrent effect. Nat-
urally, the people and the papers of Hon-
olulu desire to see their town embell-
ished with parks, pleasure grounds and
public buildings, but the proposition to
take advantage of the death of President
McKinley to levy on all the Islands for
that purpose smacks a little of selfish
thrift. However, if the idea is to be
practical, let it be so, but instead of
a playground in Honolulu, let the funds
be devoted to the construction of a light-
house for Kahului harbor, which would
forever stand as a beacon and a mem-
orial of the most practical and useful na-
ture possible.—Maui News.

Japanese Princess Dead.

H. I. H. Princess Noriko, the royal
consort of Prince Yamashina, who had
been suffering from fever since the
birth of a princess on the 31st ult.,
passed away on the morning of the 11th
inst. The deceased Imperial Princess
was born on the 4th of December, 1875,
and was twenty-six years of age at the
time of her demise. Her Highness was
the second daughter of Prince Kujo and
elder sister of H. I. H. Princess Sada-
ko, the royal consort to the Crown
Prince. The deceased Princess was
decorated with the First Order of the
Crown on the 9th inst.—Japan Gazette.

Civil Service Examinations.

There will be a civil service examina-
tion next Saturday morning, December
7, at the High School, beginning at nine
o'clock. The examination will be for
positions in the first grade customs ser-
vice entitling those who pass them to the
positions of clerks, deputy collectors
and day inspectors. The examina-
tion will be conducted by Prof. A. B.
Ingalls and Mr. Banks. Applications
may be obtained from Prof. Ingalls at
the Gauger's office at the Custom
House and must be filed in a completed
form with him not later than 4:30
o'clock Friday afternoon.

Bids for Bishop Wharves.

Bids for the building of the docks
which are to be constructed at the East
end of the harbor by the Bishop estate
were opened by the trustees of the estate
yesterday at noon. This was done owing
to the fact that the advertisements called
for the consideration of them at that
time. The bids, when opened, were sealed
again, and placed in the vault, to be
considered at the next meeting of the
trustees. Until that time there will be
no information given out concerning the
amounts of the bids.

Wharf at Paapea.

The Oceanic Steamship Company of
San Francisco has entered into a con-
tract with the Tahitian government for
the construction of a wharf at Paapea.
The government is to pay, upon com-
pletion of the wharf, the sum of \$2,000
francs (\$4,246). The Oceanic Steamship
Company is to have the exclusive right
to the wharf at all times. Fees of
charge for four years.—Coast Seamen's
Journal.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—
as ugly as ever since time
immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck,
disfigures the skin, inflames the
mucous membrane, wastes the
muscles, weakens the bones, re-
duces the power of resistance to
disease and the capacity for re-
covery, and develops into con-
sumption.

A bunch appeared on the left side of my
neck. It caused great pain, was lanced,
and became a running sore. I went into a
general decline. I was persuaded to try
Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken
six bottles my neck was healed and I have
never had any trouble of the kind since."
Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically
and permanently, as they have
rid thousands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law
and Notary Public, P. O. box 734, Ho-
nolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers
and Commission Merchants, Honolu-
lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers
J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Import-
ers and dealers in lumber and build-
ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the
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In Connection With the Canadian-
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Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to
THEO. H. DAVES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 8,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,850,000
Total reichsmarks 109,850,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 8,394,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,900,000
Total reichsmarks 44,294,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies, for the Ha-
waiian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, Machinery, etc., also, Sugar
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire on
the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of Am-
erican Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT
a new freight schedule will go into ef-
fect on and after December 1, 1901.
Information in regard to changes in
rates can be obtained at the office of
the company, corner Fort and Queen
streets, Honolulu.
J. L. WIGHT, President.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Ho-
nolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the
undersigned general agents are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers
of the sea at the most reasonable rates
and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Consolidated Soda Company.

Be Thankful

We all have something to be thankful for.

Do you ever stop to think how much better off you are than the average person in any other part of the world.

Are there many of us hungry and begging for employment?

Do we have to look forward with dread to the cold winter, which takes all we have saved in the summer, to keep us from freezing?

How about the neat little home you occupy, with the beautiful open-air life?

Some of us may feel blue this year because we foolishly speculated, but do not let that discourage you. It was an expensive lesson, but you will be more careful in the future.

With your family and friends around you next Thursday you will require a few more articles for your table, such as Meat Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tumblers, Beer and Wine Glasses, Carvers, Knives and Forks, Spoons, etc.

Whether you are rich or poor, we can supply your wants to your entire satisfaction.

W.W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail
..... Dealers in
**CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,**
53-55-57 King St.

KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the Grape Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,**
LIMITED.

601 Fort St. Phone Main 71
Island Orders Solicited.

**WILDER'S STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHEPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT
a new freight schedule will go into
effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in
rates can be obtained at the office of
the company, corner Fort and Queen
streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
President.

6012

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE POSTPONED ANNUAL
meeting of the Hawaiian Soda Works
Co., Ltd., held at Kohala, the 27th day
of November 1901 the following officers
were elected for the ensuing year:
Eber P. Low, President.
Robert H. H. Jr., Vice President.
Geo. L. Tulloch, Sec'y and Treas.
W. P. McDougall, Auditor.
Robert L. Gao, Manager.
Secretary H. S. W. Co. Ltd.
2334—Dec. 3, 1901

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
at the annual meeting of the Hala-
kala Ranch Company, held on the 21st
instant the following officers were
elected to serve for the ensuing year:

H. P. Baldwin, Ed. President.
L. A. Thurston, Ed. Vice Pres.
Geo. H. Robertson, Ed. Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
Dated Honolulu November 22, 1901
2335

Students' riots have begun at Ma-
drid

THE NEWS OF MAUI

Large Gathering of Valley Isle Teachers.

MAUI, Nov. 30.—The regular annual convention of the Maui Teachers' Association took place at Maunaloa Seminary, Paia, during yesterday, the 29th. Forty-five teachers were present representing every section of the island with the exception of Hana district. The following program was rendered:

Music—Chorus Seminary Girls Piano Solo Miss Richardson, Wailuku Roll Call Response by Quotation Remarks by the President

Reading of an original poem, "Thanks-giving," by Mr. Looney, Lahainaluna Story Telling Miss Fleming, Makawao Industrial Training in Common Schools

Mr. Copeland of Kealahou, Maui Intermission.

Music Chorus of Maunaloa Girls Correlation of Studies

How to Teach Astronomy in our Schools, Mr. Baldwin of Hamakua Music in Public Schools

Mr. Keilinoi of Wailuku Teaching the Use of Reference Books

How to Induce Children to Read for Themselves, Mrs. Sabey of Spreckelsville, 2, Miss Eva Smith of Hamakua

Election of Officers and Other Business.

The poem on "Thanksgiving" which was read by its author, J. P. Looney, A. M., was published in the November number of Hawaii's Young People.

Mr. Copeland's paper on industrial training was a good one. Mr. Carlton, a professional carpenter and teacher of carpentry at Lahainaluna Seminary, in discussing the subject, stated, as far as carpentry is concerned he wished it would be omitted from the curriculum of the common schools, for it was his experience that pupils that knew nothing whatever of tools and their use could be advanced more rapidly than those who had had previous instruction under non-professional teachers. Boys once taught to use a tool wrongly or to use the wrong tool at a given task were most apt to persist in their bad habits.

Mr. Baldwin's paper on astronomy consisted of a series of simple lessons containing essential facts concerning the terrestrial and celestial bodies.

One of the most valuable points developed in the discussion as to how to induce children to read for themselves by Mrs. Sabey and Miss Smith was that pupils should be encouraged to take books, printed slips, etc., home and read their stories to their parents many of whom are illiterate.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of D. D. Baldwin, president; F. W. Hardy, vice-president; Miss M. E. Fleming, secretary; and Messrs. C. E. Copeland and S. Keilinoi and Mrs. Sabey, program committee. A vote of thanks was given Miss Alexander, principal of Maunaloa Seminary, for the use of the hall and other courtesies extended to the association.

Mr. Carlton announced that next summer a party of teachers would cruise around the islands in a yacht and that any Maui teacher who wished to join in the excursion should so inform him.

It seems that the steamship companies have recently rescinded the order of granting half-rates to teachers. After some discussion it was decided that it would be "infra dignitate" of the teachers to request a reconsideration on the part of the steamship companies. The convention adjourned to Wailuku on the last Tuesday in October, 1902. The day was changed from Friday to Tuesday in order to give Hana teachers an opportunity of attending.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

During Thursday morning, the 29th, a serious railroad accident occurred on the Kahului railroad between Spreckelsville and Paia. During the night before, the tide had worked out the track and the engineer of the freight train did not notice the washout until too late. The engine and one car passed over in safety, but their weight caused the track to break in this break in the railroad threw the next car off the track. A Japanese died from the injuries received.

GENERAL NOTES.

Among those present at the Teachers' Convention were Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Looney and Mr. Reavis all from Lahaina.

The conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn was noticed all over Maui on Wednesday evening, the 27th.

Bernard's circus gave exhibitions during the week at Spreckelsville and Paia to full houses. The exhibition of trained dogs was the best ever seen on Maui.

By the Mauna Loa of Monday Haleakala Ranch received six fine Hereford bulls from Kapapala Ranch, Kauai.

There is a fact about the income tax that is not generally known to Maui people. That is that the tax on the incomes of all the plantations, ranches and all Maui corporations is collected in Honolulu. Hence the amounts of income tax recently collected in Honolulu as they have appeared from time to time in the newspapers are somewhat deceptive as apparently it has all been collected from the incomes of Honolulu or Oahu citizens when in reality they have had included in them the tax assessed on the principal corporations of the other islands. For instance Maui corporations will pay an income tax of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars all collected by Honolulu officials while the local collectors will remit only five or six thousand dollars in all. This is a fact to bear in mind when any funds for roads, bridges, etc. are necessary.

William Hay of Hawaii has been visiting old friends in Paia.

By last Claudine Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Dickey returned to Maui.

Mrs. Dora von Tempky of Kula is in Honolulu for the purpose of consulting an oculist.

Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Makawao is visiting relatives in Honolulu.

FRIENDS OF A BRIDE-TO-BE

On Monday evening, November 25th, a very delightful dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice of Kaula, in honor of their eldest daughter's engagement to Mr. Walter H. Scott, of San Francisco.

At 7:30 eighteen sat down to a most daintily arranged table, on which were to be seen pieces of rare china, and glistening silver amid malle wreaths, maiden hair fern and roses; while suspended from the center chandelier, a sly looking cupid peeped from beneath white satin ribbons and flowers. But beautiful as were the table decorations, it was evident that the charming hostess fully appreciated the sentiment, "Where is the man that can live with an unusually appetizing nature. As each successive course was brought in, there seemed to be increased evidence of perfection in the culinary department. The pleasure was greatly enhanced by the distant sound of the ukulele, accompanied by soft Hawaiian voices; while a charm was still further added by the fairy figures of two little girls in white, who carried the lighter dishes to the guests. When the announcement was made of Miss Mary Rice's engagement, each heart voiced its sentiments in the clapping of hands. Various toasts were given to host and hostess, to Mr. Scott and Miss Rice, to absent friends and others, all of which were met by responses. After partaking of coffee on the lanai, several guests sang some lovely solos, among which may be mentioned "My Southern Queen," by Mr. Brush, who indeed had every reason to sing the song with such feeling. The solo "Because I love you," given by Miss Rice, deserves special mention, her voice showing the excellent result of the vocal culture she has been taking. Some of the gowns were very pretty. Miss Rice looked lovely in a dainty creation of white organdy and lace, while at her throat, sparkled a sunburst of diamonds and pearls, the gift of her mother. We are glad to say that the impression made by Miss Rice's fiancé was of a most agreeable character. Miss Rice is already too well known to admit of much being said, as her kind heart, and sweet pleasing manner has long since won her a host of friends.

The function on Monday evening will long be remembered as one of the most delightful of the many pleasant affairs so often given by Mrs. Rice, whose kindly efforts to make the social atmosphere bright and happy are greatly appreciated by her friends in Lihue.

AMERICA GETS THE FULL CREDIT

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The United States will be given practically all the credit for the greatness of modern Japan, and Commodore Perry will be lauded as the country's liberator in an official history of Japan about to be written by Dr. G. Mitsukuri, an instructor in the University of Japan at Tokyo. Dr. Mitsukuri, who is in Chicago, on his way home from Europe, was delegated by the educational department of his government to study the histories of European nations in order that he might acquire the best methods for the collection of the annals of his country. He has spent two years in these studies in the universities of Berlin and Paris.

"Writing the history, it will be my purpose to accord to the United States full credit for the regeneration of Japan," said Dr. Mitsukuri. "This country was our source of inspiration and our protection in our time of trial and tribulation—our rescue from the state of semi-civilization which was succeeded in the latter half of the century just closed by the progressive government we now have."

"Your great commodore, Matthew C. Perry, when he sailed into the bay of Yeddo in the month of February, 1854, became our liberator. We have erected a statue to his memory, but his fame shall be preserved in our hearts more enduring than in brass. The future students of our history shall know him for what he was. He only brought justice for his country when the greatest opportunities for the working of sinister designs on our nation presented themselves."

Submarine Naval Craft.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Commanders Nishi and Sata and Lieutenant Ide of the Japanese navy, witnessed a trial of the Holland submarine torpedo boat Fulton here today. When asked what he thought of the boat, Commander Nishi said he would recommend the adoption of the Holland boat by the Japanese navy. After witnessing the mile submerged run and porpoise dives, the visitors took a trip in the Fulton. Rear Admiral John Lowe, retired, formerly chief engineer of the navy with Lieutenant Arthur McArthur, Jr., U. S. N., and four men, will spend tonight at the bottom of Great South Bay, in the Fulton, which is to be tested under water with a crew aboard. The men will descend into the Fulton, lying alongside the company's dock at 7 o'clock tonight. The manhole cover will then be fastened from the side and sealed tight. The vessel will sink in fifteen feet of water and rest on the bottom. There will be means of communication between the crew and the shore.

A Great Suspension Bridge.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 23.—A company represented by a Sydney law firm proposes to build a suspension bridge across the Strait of Canso, from Cape Porcupine to the vicinity of Port Hastings. Application has been made for incorporation of the company, which also proposes to conduct a tramway. The bridge is planned to have a span of 1,000 feet; will be the highest in America, and will cost about \$400,000. The building of such a bridge at the points stated would favor Sydney as the Atlantic fast line port.

QUEEN WILL VISIT UTAH

Goes to See Exiled Islanders There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—What has been kept from the press here, the Advertiser's correspondent is able to tell for its readers. Liliuokalani is hurrying to Salt Lake City to be the guest of honor at a great meeting of people who once called her queen. Years ago when the Mormons from Utah were proselytizing in Hawaii more actively than now, a band of natives became Smith's land of promise that they forsake their island homes and settled about Salt Lake City.

These people have prospered in a small way. They are farmers, mechanics and laborers; some have even more ambitious occupations, and some have gained riches in a small way.

The first time that Liliuokalani came to America there was great desire expressed by these people for her presence among them, but the queen did not gratify them. Every time since that she has crossed the continent there has gone up the same cry of yearning from the exiled Hawaiians.

Now Liliuokalani has made up her mind to satisfy them. The queen left here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock on the ordinary overland train. She had no special car, but the Southern Pacific officials reserved for her about one-fourth of a sleeper, so that she will be very comfortable. With her are Miss Myra Heleluhe, Joseph R. Aea and John D. Almoku, who are proteges and attendants.

Colonel Macfarlane and some other friends saw the party safely aboard their train.

Sunday, in Salt Lake City, the Hawaiian Mormons will meet to greet Liliuokalani. There will be services in the great Tabernacle and the Temple. Telegrams have been sent giving the time of the queen's probable arrival, and she will be met by a delegation. There will be the singing of old Hawaiian songs, praying and the Mormon ceremonies of state. A luau will add to the pleasures of the day. On Monday, the next day, the queen will go through Denver and Chicago to New York. She will not stay long in the metropolis, but will spend some weeks with the relatives of her late husband in Boston. She expects to be in Washington after the holidays, when congress is expected to get down to active business.

There the queen will press her claims. She intends to make a strong appeal for the restoration of the crown lands to her. She says that she is convinced congress will do justice to her. The queen makes it very plain that she is in need of money. She is practically living on her capital, and her private expenses with the maintenance of her home in Honolulu, and the caring for her charges have compelled her to tighten her purse-strings.

Liliuokalani has expressed great pleasure at the treatment accorded her by the press of San Francisco, during her stay here. She spoke of this with some feeling a day or two after her arrival. All the papers of this city published articles concerning her mission, written in a sympathetic way. This has encouraged the queen.

When she left for Salt Lake yesterday she was in good spirits, and apparently in better health than she has been for years. She was up early packing her trunks, with the aid of Miss Heleluhe, and chatting with those friends who had come to bid her farewell. She told her correspondent to send her aloha to the people of Hawaii, and to say that her heart is always with them.

The queen did not go about much in San Francisco. She stayed mostly in her apartments in the California Hotel, where she was quite comfortable. Last Sunday afternoon she drove to the Presidio, and one afternoon this week took tea with Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, at the latter's home overlooking the bay. There she met a few friends of Mrs. Stevenson's and enjoyed the collection of South Sea souvenirs with which the Stevenson home is filled.

The queen refused a box at the grand opera, to see Calvo in Carmen, as she was too pressed for time. Maurice Grau, the impresario, who manages the great aggregation of opera singers now here, sent a pressing invitation to Liliuokalani, but the queen declined regretfully. She had packed away her beautiful gowns in the bottoms of her trunks, and feared that she might be so fatigued she would be unable to take the train to Salt Lake, and so disappointed "her children" there.

There were many callers upon Liliuokalani at the California, including the leading Hawaiians sojourning here. Prominent among these were Mrs. James Campbell, Miss Abbie Campbell, Mrs. Cunha and Mrs. Holloway, who was Mrs. Irene Brown.

Mrs. Campbell entertained last night in the private dining room of the Occidental Hotel, in honor of Mrs. Cunha, who leaves for Hawaii today. Covers were laid for seven, and among those present besides Mrs. Campbell and Miss Abbie Campbell, were Mrs. Cunha, her son and daughter, and Mrs. Holloway. Delightfully enough, the quietest club, which has been east, had just arrived in San Francisco, en route to Honolulu, and so the beautiful airs of Hawaii enveloped the dinner. The members of the quietest club expressed their sorrow that they had not arrived in time to serenade Liliuokalani, but she had departed before their arrival.

Among those at the opera last night, Mrs. Carmichael was conspicuous in an elegant gown.

The Campbells have spent some days this week at San Jose. Among the kamaaina returning to Hawaii on the ship which bears this letter are W. O. Smith, who has returned from Washington; Paul Isenberg, and John G. Rockwell. Mr. Rockwell returns to Honolulu with Mrs. T. L. Tenney and Mrs. Tenney are in this city for some time with her mother in the Grand Hotel with their son. They will make a tour of the East before returning to Hawaii.

E. R. Bath of Honolulu is visiting friends at San Jose. Mr. Bath formerly resided there.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

QUEEN AFTER CROWN LANDS.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was among the passengers on the steamer

China, which reached port yesterday. Accompanied by three young people, she is educating out of her private resources—Myra Heleluhe, Joseph Aea and John D. Almoku—she is on her way to Washington, where she will endeavor to reach a settlement with the United States government in the matter of her claim to the crown-lands of Hawaii. Although she had been preparing for her trip for several weeks before her departure from Honolulu, nothing was known of her plans until the day the China sailed, and her departure was quite a surprise to many of her most intimate friends. Her quiet movements, it is explained, were prompted by a desire to avoid any participation in the politics, which, on account of the approaching elections, are assuming a very acute stage of activity. When the China reached the mail dock she was met by Colonel G. W. Macfarlane and General R. H. Warfield and driven to the California Hotel, where she will remain until Thursday of next week, which day she has fixed for her departure for Washington.

Liliuokalani authorized the announcement last evening that she is on her way to Washington to come to some understanding with the Federal government respecting a settlement of crown lands dispute. The crown lands of Hawaii aggregate about 1,000,000 acres, and their value is said to approach \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000. They embrace some of the biggest and most valuable sugar estates in the islands, the sugar lands being held

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Bored Into a Volcano.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—Charles Briggs, while drilling for oil for the Riverside Company, a mile and a half south of Volcano Springs, a station on the Southern Pacific, in Salton Basin, 265 feet below the sea level, knocked the bottom out of the well yesterday at a depth of 350 feet, and the mud at work barely escaped being blown to pieces by the sudden emission of gas, hot water, steam, boiling mud and stones. There are more than 200 mud volcanoes in the vicinity. The one just tapped beats the rest in size and violence. A column of steaming mud is spouting 150 feet into the air, and passengers of the Southern Pacific Sunset route are treated to a novel spectacle, as the fountain of boiling mud can be seen for miles. This is the second well in Salton Basin that has been abandoned on account of volcanic action. Briggs has lost his entire rig, as no one can venture near the point of eruption to rescue the tools.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hanai Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii, intestate, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kahakauwila, of said Waimea, Hawaii, alleging that Hanai Parker died intestate at said Waimea on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.

W. S. EDINGS,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.
Attest: HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Ah Kim, of Keauhou, North Kona, Island and Territory of Hawaii, to C. K. Ai, of Honolulu, Oahu, bearing date the 22d day of April, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, at Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 179 on pages 413 to 415, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for a breach of the conditions thereof, to wit:

The non-payment of the principal sum and interest secured thereby, when the same became due and payable.

Notice is also hereby given that on Saturday, the 30th of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, at the front door of the residence of C. Ako, in Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, the property in said mortgage set forth will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said mortgage.

The property contained in and covered by said mortgage is more particularly described as follows:

1. That certain indenture of lease made by Jesse P. Makinala to Ah Ning, dated November 20, A. D. 1896, of all that certain piece of land situate at Keauhou 2 (mauka), North Kona, Hawaii, known as "Kuleana Aina o Keohohoe," which said lease is for the term of seventeen (17) years from said date, and which is on record in Liber 161, on pages 425 and 426, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. That certain indenture of lease made by Lale Kapukuli (w.) to Ah Ning, dated January 1, A. D. 1897, of the term of five (5) years from said date, of two (2) parcels of land situate in Keauhou 1 and 2 North Kona, Hawaii, known as "Na Kuleana Aina o Kaikuaana," together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Both these leases were assigned by Ah Ning to Ah Kim on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1898.

Conveyances at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to C. AKO, Attorney in fact for C. K. Ai, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, October 29, 1901.

2332—Nov. 12, 19, 26, Dec. 3, 10

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Sophia Dorothea Rabe, of Lihue, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Hans Isenberg, administrator of estate of Mrs. Sophia Dorothea Rabe, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court, at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of November, 1901.

By the Court: H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2334—Nov. 19, 26; Dec. 3.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Frank Johnson, of Elelele, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of H. D. Wishard, administrator, estate of Frank Johnson, late of Elelele, Kauai, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 16th day of December, 1901.

By the Court: H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2334—Nov. 19, 26; Dec. 3.

NOTICE TO INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Treasurer's Office.
Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1901.

The attention of every corporation or incorporated company organized under the laws of Foreign Countries and carrying on business in this Territory, is called to the following sections of Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1898:

Section 1. Every corporation or incorporated company formed and organized under the laws of any foreign state, which may be desirous of carrying on business in this Territory and to take, hold and convey real estate therein, shall file in the office of the Treasurer.

1. A certified copy of the charter or act of incorporation of such corporation or company;

2. The names of the officers thereof;

3. The name of some person upon whom legal notices and process, from the Courts of this Territory, may be served;

4. A certified copy of the by-laws of such corporation or company.

Section 2. Every such corporation or company on complying with the provisions of Section 1 of this Act and paying to the Treasurer a fee of Fifty Dollars, shall, subject to the provisions of Section 5 thereof, have the same powers and privileges and subject to the same disabilities as are by law conferred on corporations constituted under the laws of this Territory and shall, for the purposes for which they shall be constituted, have full power to hold, take and convey by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise, real, personal and mixed estate in this Territory. Provided always that the purposes for which such corporation or company shall be constituted shall not be repugnant to or in conflict with any law of this Territory. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any such corporation or company any of the special powers conferred by law upon railroad or banking corporations constituted under the laws of this Territory.

Section 3. Every such corporation or company carrying on business in the Hawaiian Islands, shall on the first day of July of each year, file with the Treasurer, a statement of all matters which are or may be required by law to be filed by Hawaiian corporations.

Section 4. The said Treasurer shall have power at any time either by himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, to call for the production of the books and papers of any foreign corporation doing business in the Hawaiian Islands, and to examine its officers, members and others touching its affairs, under oath, and the said Treasurer may, in his discretion, lay before the Governor and also publish the said annual reports and statement of such examination.

Section 5. In case any such corporation shall refuse or fail to present such annual exhibit of its affairs to the Treasurer, or to produce its books and papers upon the request of the Treasurer, or of the commissioner or commissioners appointed by him, and in case any of the officers or members of such corporations shall refuse to be examined on oath touching the affairs of the same, the Treasurer or commissioner or commissioners may apply to a Court of Chancery for an order to compel the production of such books and papers, or the examination of such officers and members thereof, and the Court may enforce obedience to which order as in the case of its ordinary decrees and orders and such corporation shall be denied the benefit of the laws of the Territory, particularly the statute limiting the time for the commencement of civil actions, and shall not be entitled to sue in any Court of the Territory for any cause of action whatever, while such neglect or refusal continue.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
2333—Nov. 26, Dec. 3, 10

2332—Nov. 12, 19, 26, Dec. 3, 10

2332—Nov. 12, 19, 26, Dec. 3, 10

2332—Nov. 12, 19, 26, Dec. 3, 10

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2332—Nov. 12,

